# The Times.

TENTH AND BANK STREETS, RICHMOND, VA.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1895,

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS AND EVENTS.

Gray Eagle Tribe, L. O. R. M., Central Manatoka Tribe, I. O. R. M., Odd-Fel-Jonroe Lodge, Golden Chain, Gatewood's Hail.

Hail.

Company C, First Regiment, Armory.

Richmond Lodge, I. A. of M., Eagle Hall.

Richmond Assembly, R. S. of G. F.,

Corcoran Hall.

Good Will Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Odd
Fellow' Hail.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE. The Times is in receipt of the follow-

The Times is in receipt of the following letter:

Amelia county, Va., October 28, 1895.
To the Editor of The Times:
Sir.—Will you please give the Cact meaning of the Monroe doctrine? Many readers of your paper would like to hear from you on that important subject.
SUBSCRIBER.

When civilized Europe combined in arms to put an end to the power of Napoleon Bonaparte, the Emperors of Austria and Russia and the King of Prussia entered into a compact, which received the name of the "Holy Alliance," by which they bound themselves to remain united in the bonds of true brotherly love, to mutually help and assist each other, to govern their people like fathers of families, and to maintain religion, peace, and justice in their domains. This

Indiana description of borrowed capital at 8 per centum annually. This is the rate the average farmer has to pay when he borrows money. Accumulated capital of the profit in the production of new wealth will be lost to the production. The wealth will be lost to the production. The breach that now separates the holders of accumulated wealth and the producer, the workers, the developers of the nation's resources, will widen and become a gulf that nothing will bridge save by concession to equitable demand, or ultimately by the sacrifice of human life, resulting in anarchy and confusion, or an equal evil, established legalized tyranny creating a class of American peons and peasants held subservient and submissive to a moneyed oligarcny."

We don't know whether to say that the peace, and justice in their domains. This lliance, so beautiful in theory, was made, board was wise to make the eliminain fact, the means of maintaining abso- tion, or that Mr. Corbin was very unlute power into the hands of the rulors wise to have ever included the passages and of suppressing free institutions, and in his report. But however that may be almost every form of liberty amongst the people. In the name of this alli- sages should not have been in the agriance, a despotism was commenced, par- cultural report, or in any other report. ticularly in Austria, which was as rigid Mr. Corbin may be, and, as a generation

as any in the dark ages. Spain had lost her South American colonies during the disturbances of the ducted upon money borrowed at 8 per latter part of the eighteenth, and the cent. He may be right, too, though we beginning of the nineteenth century and do not think he is, in saying the farmers about 1820 it was strongly mooted among have to pay 8 per cent, for all the money the members of the Holy Alliance that | they borrow. He may be right, too, in it should take part with Spain in re- thinking that it would be for the interest conquering those colonies and adding of accumulated capital if it would put them again to the Spanish monarchy, its rates for interest below 8 per cent. This was declared to be in the interest | He may be right, theoretically, in all of the Catholic religion and to put an these propositions. But the correction end to revolutionary principles. But of this high rate must be brought about this was pretence; its real reason was by the voluntary action of borrower and to crush out the spirit of civil liberty | lender, though some have supposed that

nd to establish the dominion of arti- it is possible to pass legislation to com-Great Britain had co-operated with the farmers at rates lower than 8 per cent. powers that constituted the "Holy Alliance" most heartily while the object of the alliance was the overthrow and and his grain for all he can get for them, suppression of Napoleon. But her states. and that the owner of money shall have men easily penetrated the secret intpora- an equal right to sell the use of his tion of the movement nominally in aid of Spain, and she began gradually to it. Any attempt to coerce the owner of draw off from her intimate alliance with money into taking low rates for it, will the other powers. Mr. Canning printed never secure the farmer cheap money.

out to our Minister in London the true But if the owners of money are permeaning of the new movement of the mitted to compete amongst farmers for "Holly Alliance," and he suggested that the best rates that can be obtained, and the United States should take the ground if the farmers will strictly observe their that no European interference with contracts, and return borrowed money American politics would be tolerated by the United States, intimating very strongly that Great Britain would back this this world will or can. country in the position. Accordingly, on the 23d of December, tion amongst owners of money for the

1823, President Monroe sent a message very best possible rates of interest from "We the farmers, and failure by the farmers to Congress in which he said; could not view an interposition for op- to return borrowed money at the moment pressing them (the South American it is due, may have a tendency to produce States), or controlling in any other man- a discontent amongst farmers, though we ner their destiny, by any European pow- have no sort of fear that that discontent er, in any other light than as a mant- will go to the length of "resulting in festation of an unfriendly disposition anarchy, the sacrifice of human life, or towards the United States."

This is the Monroe doctrine, and these are the circumstances under which it with his judgment just a little at this was called out. It is perfectly manifest | point. But whatever bad tendency may that at the time the threatened move- be involved in the case, that tendency ment against South America was really a movement against the principle of lation whose purpose it is to coerce a civil liberty, and that in fighting the man with money with parting with that battles of any South American country | money upon terms that are not perfectly we would have been fighting our own satisfactory to himself, or to deprive him battles, for, if the Holy Alliance had of a part of it unjustly by an unequal succeeded in its aims in South America, income tax that makes one citizen it would immediately have pursued them | pay one sum on a hundred dollars' worth m North America.

But the doctrine, even to this extent, greater sum upon the same amount of has never received the sanction of the property. That is perfectly clear. Congress of the United States-the only power which can make any principle whatever law for this country. The House of Representatives, indeed, has

roted against the principle. It is now stated every day in the public aress that the Administration has taken the ground with Great Britain that the dea involved in Mr. Monroe's doctrine s a part of the public law of the United States, and that this Government' considers the action which Great Britain proposes to take in her controversy with Venezuela as an infringement of that loctrine.

The actual case in Venezuela is this: England acquired British Guiana by onquest from the Dutch in 17:6. There vas a broad strip of territory at that ime in dispute between Venezuela and he Dutch, and though England has sucded in since establishing her right b a great deal of this, a large .erritory sas always since remained in dispute.

of an fitention to assert her claims to what she has always insisted was her true lines, by force, and it is in opposition to this that the Administration is understood to have taken its recent

Now, The Times insists, first, that the "Monroe doctrine" is no part of the public law of the United States; that Congress alone can make it part of our public law, and that Congress will never do anything so foolish as to make it so. Second. That the circumstances which caused Mr. Monroe to announce it have utterly changed, and though it may have been justified then, there could be

ing some new form of government there.

Guiana ever since she conquered the

of British Guiana and Canada also.

TRINE.

the State Board of Agriculture, submitted his annual report to that body a day or

so back, for presentation to the Governor,

the board eliminated from it the follow-

"No agricultural venture can show

We don't know whether to say that the

rule, no doubt is perfectly right to say

that farming cannot be successfully con-

pel capitalists to lend their money to

We insist that the farmer shall have

the right to sell his sheep and his cattle

money for whatever price he can get for

on the day it is due, that will secure

them cheap money, and nothing else in

Failure to allow perfectly free competi-

legalized tyranny." We think Mr. Corbin

has allowed his imagination to run away

will not be checked or impeded by legis-

of property and another citizen pay a

THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH.

We take the following from the New

York Herald of October 30th:

We take the Northern We have a solution of Miss Susan Elizabeth Frazier (colored) to be appointed a school teacher of this city was decided adversely to her by Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, upon her application for a peremptory mandamus to compel the trustees of the Twenty-second ward to appoint her to a vacancy in School No. 53.

"The argument resolved itself into the question as to the right of the school trustees to exclude colored women from the privileges of becoming teachers of the public schools. Miss Frazier is a graduate of Normal College. She claims that she was sent for to fill a vacancy in the school, but when she appeared before the principal she was told that she could not be appointed, as she was a colored woman.

"She then went to the trustees indi-

ing passages, as Mr. Corbin had prepared

When W. S. Corbin, Esq., president of

trine was ever heard of.

to do with it.

it is by themselves bitterly resented. How strong this race feeling in the North is can best be understood after learning some of the particulars of the colored school mistress who has just been no sort of justification for it now. refused the place of teacher. The New Third. That there is no sort of analogy York Sun says of her: between the present situation in Vene zuela and the condition of things which called out Mr. Monroe's utterance in

Great Britain is making no pretence of overthrowing any of the institutions of South America, or of establish-She is simply asserting claims which she has made for one hundred years, and claims to what she insists was hers before any suggestion of the Monroe doc-Fourth. That she has had a branch of her monarchy established in British

tees were vested with the absolute power of appointment, so long as they acted within the eligible list, and that the court had no right to say to them that they should appoint one person or another."

Human ruture is the same everywhere.

The northern people are continually revil-

ing us for so-called race prejudice be-

cause we will not tolerate any move-

ment whatever that squints at having

social equality of the negroes forced upon

sort is threatened that seems to contain

the germ of that principle for themselves,

refused the place of teacher. The New York Sun says of her:

"Miss Susan Elizabeth Frazier, who has been fighting in the courts to compel the trustees of the Twenty-second ward to ripolat her a teacher in one of the Public schools in that district, is a leader in woman's work among the people of her own race. Miss Frazier's greatgrandfather, Andrew Frazier, fought in the Revolution in the Continential army. He was a voter at the beginning of the present century, when the law required inat a voter be a freeholder possessing real estate to the value of \$250. He died in 1856 at the age of one hundred and two. Miss Frazier's father has lived in New York all his life, and is proud of the fact that he voted for John C. Fremont in 1856, He is now sixty-two years old, and lives with his daughter at 133 west Seventeenth street.

"Although Miss Frazier is of African descent, she is but a shade darker in celor than the ordinary woman of Caucasian lineage. She is of medium height and rather slight in figure. She has good features, expressive eyes, and is without the thick lips that are considered the badge of the negro. From her earliest years Miss Frazier has been fond of study and reading, and, before going far in her school work, she decided to fit herself for a career of teaching and writing. After she had passed through the primary and grammar schools, she entered the Normal College, from which she was graduated in 1857. The teachers there say that her standing in her work was always good, and they pronounce her an earnest student. After her graduation she received a probationary therese, and hecame a substitute teacher in School se, After laving served as substitute for the required length of time, she was placed on the eligible list, being the first colored woman to receive a place on the list."

We have long believed that under the decount of the colored woman to receive a place on the list." territory from the Dutch, and that if we are to prevent her from establishing monarchical institutions in the disputed territory, we must logically drive her cut Therefore, when the whole case is taken into consideration, it seems to The Times that the United States would make a colossal blunder to interfere in this quarrel in any way what sor. It is a quarrel between Venezuela and Great Britain, and we have nothing whatever SOME HARD AGRICULTURAL DOC-

We have long believed that under the circumstances which surround both races here the negro is more considerately treated by white people in the South than arywhere else on earth.

There is no sham and faise pretence. White people here have a genuine feeling of kindness for and interest in the negro, the result of antecedent conditions which cannot be transplanted, but it is understood that each race shall keep its own course and seek on parallel lines the highest development each is capable of. Phere must be no mistake about the preservation of race integrity. The case which has given such trouble and heart-burning in New York would not have arisen here.

TIMELY TOPICS TERSELY TOLD. Mr. Gladstone uses over 4,000 postal

Mr. Gastan Grant A Wellington (Kan.) comboy rounds up cattle on a bicycle.

Three Maine brothers have a combined height of twenty-one feet.

It costs just \$1,600,000 a day to run the United States Government.

Dr. Wray Grayson, of Washington, Pa., reports a case of lockjaw cured by antitoxin. A five-year-old Italian girl who is an habitual drunkard is New York's latest

It is said on good authority, that all the inhabitants of Letcher county, Ken-tucky, are related.

A Sunday-observance, crusade has been naugurated in Allentown, Pa., by Mayor Allison, of that city.

It is hard to catch Lord Rosebery sapping. He seldom sleeps over five ours out of the twenty-four.

A fund of \$2,600 has been founded by the Czar of Russa for aged or sick ournalsts and the widows of journal-

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt will this ear give her sixth annual Thanksgiving inner to the messenger and newsboys f Newport.

of Newport.

A New York judge has decided that needing a punctured tire on Sunday, a necessity if the accident occurred Win. H. MacCracken, of Jersey City, N. J., is awaiting trial on a charge of stealing \$81.47 from a church to set himself up in business.

Is my will: I leave to my wife all that the law permits me to leave to her. May my children never deviate from the law of duty, and may they always preserve for their mother the tenderness that she

merits."
The site offered several months ago by Mayor Suto, of San Francisco, for the affiliated colleges has been accepted by the regents of the University of California. It is twenty-six acres in extent. One-half of the ground is to be deeded outright to the regents, and the other half will be reserved for the Sutro Library. The total value of Mayor Sutro's gift, including the library, will be more than \$1,000,000.

Always on the Alert.

The exera edition of The Richmond Times on Monday, giving a full account of the burning of the University, was a great stroke of enterorise, which was properly appreciated by its thousands of readers. It was the first paper to bring news of this great disaster. The Times is always on the alert for the latest news and will have it at any cost.

—Bedford Democrat.

Secured Batt.

Secured Bait.

Mr. William H. Beveridge, counsel for J. H. Hill, the colored lawyer was vastecently granted a new trial by the Circuit Court, after having been sentenced by Judge Wickham to twelve months' imprisonment for extorting money from a client, yesterday secured the release of his client on \$30 bail. Walter Scott, another colored attorney, is the hondsman.

## Low Prices

that attract the buyers to our stores. We are anxious to sell our Clothing, and we know that to do it we must offer our wares at lower than other houses. This we do, and at the same time make the Clothing better than any other ready-to-wear garments. We are able to do this by manufacturing

### IN OUR OWN WORKSHOPS.

You know the advantage derived from that. No profit to pay to middle-men-just a small gain above the actual cost of

See our \$10 SUITS and OVERCOATS.

# **BURK'S** "She then went to the trustees individually, and says that she was told by them that they were very sorry, but that it would be very unpleasant for her if she were appointed, and that her color was against her. The prejudice against her was so strong, she was told, that she could not be appointed a teacher, because the children would be taken away from the school. "Judge Bacrett decided that the trustia the airs." CLOTHING

1003 E. Main St. Only Exclusive Manufacturing Clothiers THE NORFOLK HARBOR.

PLENTY OF WATER TO FLOAT AND DOCK ANY OF OUR NAVAL VESSELS.

Admiral Brown Makes Explanation, and a Virginia Pilot Takes Several Newspapers to Task.

The Norfolk Virginian of yesterday

In the Virginian's Washington dispatch yesterday appeared a paragraph stating that "the battle-ship Texas cannot be docked at the New York navy yard until the 7th of next month. On this date there will be a spring tide, at which time there will be enough water to successfully float the new ship into dock. After being docked and cleaned she will have her official trial trip, which has been postponed several times."

This dispatch, in connection with articles which have from time to time appeared in New York and other northern papers, have led many people to believe that the Texas had been sent to New York, owng to the lack of sufficient depth of water to take her up to the navy yard at this place. Admiral Brown, when seen by a Virginian reporter yesterday, and asked the reason for sending the Texas to New York, when the vessel was built here, very promptly gave an explanation.

"An impression has gone forth," said he, "that we were unable to dock the Texas here, but that is wrong. We have plenty of water over the sill of our dock; in fact, we can dock the average vessel drawing three feet more than the Texas. The trouble is this: The great breadth of the beam of the Texas makes her blige keels touch, and to obvinte this it would have been necessary to have removed at least one thousand tons of weight from her. To do this would have required the crew to have worked at least thirty days and nights removing her ammunition, coal, and other portable articles. After this was done the work on the vessel would not have cost \$200.

"We have as much water over the sill of our dock as they have in New York, but there is a difference of two feet in the rise of water between here and New York, and what it would have taken the crew thirty ADMIRAL BROWN TALKS,

what it would have taken the crew thirty days to have done here nature does in New York. We have had the Columbia and Minneapolis in our dock and each of them draws more water than the

Texas.
"It is the great beam of the Texas which is in our way, and it would have been necessary to have raised her two feet to have kept her from touching on the rid."

the sides.

"When our docks were built no one contemplated such huge vessels, but in future that will be provided for."

The Admiral argued that he was opposed to making the crew of the Texas work so long when the amount to be expended in cleaning her bottom was so

At the United States Engineer's office it was stated that in the narrowest part of the channel, off Sewell's Point bar, the of the channel, off sewer's Point oar, water was twenty-eight feet deep on low tide, and that the average depth from Hampton Roads to the navy yard was twenty-five feet. In the absence of the officer in charge, however, the figures of depths along the entire channel could not be obtained. DILOTS SAY ON THE SUBJECT.

The Virginia pilots do not mince words in their condemnation of the statements published by the New York and other published by the New York and other northern papers reflecting upon the har-bor of Norfolk and Portsmouth, as well as of Hampton Roads. One of the oldest of the pass expressed bitself as being the pass expressed

One of the oldest of the p...s expressed himself as being tired of contradicting these apparently malicious statements, which have not the slightest foundation of truth. Another member of the association was indignant at the repetition of the false reports. He said that recently scarcely an interval of more than three days pass now, that you do not find in picking up the northern papers some article in print which reflects in a most injurious way upon the dignity and importance of this port, and remarkable as t may seem, yet is a truth, that on several occasions recently communications have appeared in several of our own local papers that would confirm the justice of the reflection upon our harbor. own local papers that would commit a justice of the reflection upon our harbor. He did not hesitate to say that the statements in question were untrue and founded either upon unwarranted ignorance or willful malice. He called attention to the fact that promoters of these articles were not satisfied with confining their unjust reflections to our harbor itself, but had the effrontery to attack Hampnimself up in business.

Pasteur's will is in full as follows: "This is my will: I leave to my wife all that been said with regard to lack of water been said with regard to lack of water." been said with regard to lack of water in the approach to our port is untrue in every sense, and claimed that we have the second deepest port on the Atlantic coast, and the first, as far as safety is concerned, for the reason that the bottom of the Elizabeth river is of such a nature that a ship which would be in any danger of groundling on her way up, would come to no harm, because the bottom is of very soft mud.

He asserted that there can be brought

He asserted that there can be brought to the navy yard twenty-seven and one-half feet at high tide, and, as the average rise and fall of tide at this port is only 2.7 feet, it can readily be seen

TH'S TOUT IS AVAILABLE at nearly all stages of tide for the deepest

at nearly all stages of tide for the deepest draught ships.

He pointed out that all of these articles he alluded to have been written since the Texas left this yard for her trial trips, and it appeared to him as though there was a preconcerted effort to take work away from our mechanics here, even if the rood name of the whole port has to be destroyed to carry out that idea. In support of his assertion he pointed out the fact that when the Texas first left the fact that when the Texas first left here a statement appeared in print in the New York Herald, which was liberally quoted by the papers throughout the country, that the Texas, while going through the mud on her way down the Elizabeth, filled her strainers with mud,

This statement be denounced as an intruth. The Texas, he states, was at no time after leaving the yard nearer the sottom than the difference between her n than the difference between her which was twenty-three feet, and the depth of the channel, twenty-seven

Another report appeared in the Herald stating that "the Texas, while lying in the mud around Hampton Roads, continues to get more sediment in her strainers." The writer of this article showed his ignorance of geography as well as his ability to prevaricate. It would be as reasonable to expect the Texas to acquire this mud while cruising off the coast as to get it in her injection pipes while lying at anchor in thirteen fathoms of water in Hampton Roads.

He then called attention to the following statement, originating in one of our home papers—viz., that "a schooner of about 250 tons is compelled to run ashore on account of four men-of-war heing anchored in Hampton Roads, so blocking Another report appeared in the Herald

on account of four men-of-war being anchored in Hampton Roads, so blocking up the cut as to preclude the possibility of entering our harbor." The facts of this marine disaster are that said schooner ran ashore on Willoughby Spit, at least a mile below the fleet anchored in Hampton Roads, and where the channel way for her was one and one-quarter nautical miles in width. He stated that even the Portsmouth Star, in its zeal for changing the name of the navy yard, so far

PORGETS ITS JUDGMENT as to neglect our harbor by the publica-tion of the following, quoted from the New York Times: "Norfolk is on the other side of the

"Norfolk is on the other side of the bay, and no ships of war could go near there, even if they so desired."

No comment, asserted the Virginia Pilot, is necessary upon this. Alluding to the question of the navy-yard dry docks, he considered that the failure of being able to dock the Texas in the navy-yard docks was no reason for assailing the depth of water in the Elizabeth river. Why should our port be assailed because dry docks are so designed by impson as to be large enough in avery way save the most important way—

viz., the entrance? What has this to do with the depth of water from the hazy yard to the sea, and why should we allow these slurs, unjust as well as uncalled for, against our port to pass unnoticed? Norfolk and Portsmouth are commercial cities strictly, and every attack upon their advantages is a blow to every individual comprising their population, as the living of all are directly concerned in the same.

Lee and Longstreet.

Lee and Longstreet.

General Longstreet will not do his fame a service by inviting a comparison between himself and Lee. There is not in all history a character more pure and heroic, more simple and sublime, more steadfast in its integrity, more faithful to the highest ideal of Christian manhood and Christian chivalry, than that of Robert E. Lee. He is one of the few who cannot be praised by comparison with the great men of other times or other countries. He needs no reflected lustre from another's glory. He was made in the mould of no other min. Upon the peiesmal of his own native virtues his statue has been erected. Speak the name of Lee in any land and in any language, and it is enough. The noblest, grandest figure of modern history, distinct in every heroic outline, stands out to view. Military critics have ungrudgingly given him a place with the world's great commanders. The general judgment of manking has given him a place among its streatest men. His was a greatness not only of mind but of soul—a greatness that shone even more resplendent in the shoom of defeat than it did amid the storm of death on the red field of battle. The screen dignity, the infinite padlence, the heroic resignation with which he faced the ruin of his cause, his hopes and his fortunes, turned aside from the profession to which he hamole walks of peace; these are qualities which have wen for him the homole walks of peace; these are qualities which have wen for him the homoge and admiration even of his enemies. Contrast Napoleon fretting away his life and cating out his heart with vain ambition on St. Helera and Lee rising higher and grander in the milet of disaster, making adverse fortune the servant of his fame, and you see the difference between a mere military monster and one whose soul was as high as his genius was transection. He proudly and confidently committed it to history without one plea in his own behalf. With a calm trust in the justice and impartiality of the future and in the abiding love of his ewe more received whe

An Cvercoat

Gives no warmth. it merely prevents the heat of the body from passing off. People with a poor cir-culation are cold, no matter how thick their clothes may be. They shiver under all their wraps. Bounding red blood keeps the internal fire

## Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey,

prepared for medicinal and domestic use, is a wholesome stimulant for blood and nerve. It- creates and preserves bodily heat. It acts on all the organs, and protects the system from chills and depressed vitality. Contains nothing which does not make for health and energy.

Ask your Grocer or Druggist,

heights and his glory is as unfading as the sun.—Memphis Commercial-Append.

heights and his glory is as unraning as the sun.—Memphis Commercial-Apprail.

It is a mistake for General Long street to attack General Lee in his book. The old warhorse was a good fighter and, in spite of his erratic politics sing the war, has preserved a strong hold upon the soldiers in Georgia and Virgiv in. At several sessions of survivors. Long-street has been received with great cheering, and in Atlanta, when the statue to Benj, H. Hill was unveiled, while kne orator of the day, Major Black, was scoring the "renegates and traitors" who had deserted their party and their people after the war, General Longstreet walled upon the platform chad in Confederate gray. The crowd went wild with enthul asm and Hon, Jefferson Duaris received him with open arms.

There is no discount upon General Longstreet as a soldier, but as a politician and bookmaker he has not been a success. In New Orleans he became the armed oppressor of his people and he posed as a leader of the Hepublican party in Georgia in 1888, although he had really become a migratuan. General Dick Taylor in his book, "Destruction and Reconstruction," riddent the idea of any military point being apparent to Longstreet which was hidden to Balaam," General Longstreet which was hidden to Balaam, "General Longstreet when was hidden to Balaam," General Longstreet when was hidden to Balaam, "General Longstreet with so history or to his own popularity by his book on the civil war.—Savannah (Ga.) Press.

even from his own people. He refused to accept munificent salaries offered for the use of his name. Ruined in fortune. Iriven from his profession, he proudly telined to receive a dollar he had not sarned by conscientious labor.

Lee's fame is entrenched upon the

THE LADY'S WAIST.

A Perfect-Fitting Paper Pattern of this Garment May be Obtained by Filling in the Coupon Provided B low and Mail ng it with TEN CENTS to the Pattern Department of "The Times."

DESCRIPTION OF 761L

The lady's waist shown here is one of the newest models; to be made of two fabrics: the skirt worn should be of one of the fabrics. It is cut with a fitted lining, over which the material is placed. Over this again is the plaiston piece, both back and front, of a contrasting color or a different fabric.

An imported gown after this model was of brown cloth. The sleeves and under waist were of green silk, with strices of brown and dull blue, forming a plaid. The cloth was used in the waist only for the plastron portions.

A handsome crepon of blue and green mixture had the sleeves and plastrons of a crepon to match the skirt. The under-waist was of a fancy silk in the same blue and green shades.

of a crepon to match the skirt. The under-waist was of a fancy slik in the same blue and green shades.

A medium size requires about five yards of slik and three-quarters of a yard wide goods or the plastrons.

The pattern is cut in six sizes—30, 32, 34, 35, 38, and 40 inches bust measure.

We have made special arrangements with the publishers of the MOST STYL-ISH, ACCURATE, AND PERFECT FITTING PAPER PATTERNS that are made, by which we can present to our lady readers all of the very newest and choicest patterns of garments for ladies, misses, and children.

Full and explicit directions for putting together the garments accompany each pattern. These descriptions and the patterns themselves have many novel and practical features presented by no other Paper Pattern made, and which render them as simple for the home dressmaker as for the professional modiste.

You must use the coupon printed below (which is our order on the publishers), otherwise the pattern will cost you 25 cents.

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CUT THIS OUT, FILL IN YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS, AND MAIL IT TO

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MILLER & RHOADS.

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